# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Honey sent us otherwise than by registered letter, ostal money order, express order, or draft on New

will be at the risk of the sender, Agents.-The National Thibune has many eer canvassers, and they are generally hon-

changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new

from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, and Military partiers, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Becessery postage, and mater no circumstances guar-subsetteer publication at any special data.

THE NATIONAL TPIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 22, 1900.

# Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W. New Guessing Contest.

Do not fail to read carefully the details of our new Guessing Contest fully set forth on the first page of this issue.

The time is short now. Remember that you have a chance at the prize for every subscriber you send in, and notice also, that, premium without reference to the regular

As an example of what amount of money last week.

Monday, the 12th..... \$2,275,532,56 Thursday, the 15th.... Friday, the 16th...... 1,994,926,30 Saturday, the 17th.... 2,312,451,14 The receipts for last week ran unevenly

contrary to the usual course, because in many of the States the 12th was observed as a boliday, being Lincoln's birthday, and no business was transacted. There is no public holiday, however, in the middle week of March, when our contest closes, so that the receipts for that week may be expected to be about the average for the month.

IF IT cost Clark \$1,500,000 to break in the Senate, how much is it costing to keep perversion of the laws passed by Congress Daly from hauling him out again.

HENRY CLAY EVANS'S motto: "I do not care who makes the laws, or what laws they make, so long as I have the privilege of carrying them out as I see fit."

REPRESENTATIVE CURTIS'S resolution to investigate the Pension Bureau was the most effective measure for the veterans so far proposed by this Congress.

rs are no respecters of pe conditions. Imperialistic, autocratic Ger many is in the grip of a coal trust, which has advanced the price of coke from \$3.80 to \$9.99 a ton, and coal in proportion.

OUR exports to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines increased more than 100 per cent, last year, and are

going upward still faster. THERE was a British General named Bul-

Who when he left London seemed fuller Of flaming concent Than an egg is of meat;

But he found in the Transvaal a quick

CUNNING technicalities may be well enough to save a man from the gallows or the penitentiary, but how odious to employ them to cheat a poor old soldier out of all that he has with which to buy bread and THE Senate has struck out of the Pen-

sion Appropriation Bill Mr. Evans's little scheme to put the pension attorneys more thoroughly under his thumb, by allowing him to withhold their feet whenever he sees fit, with or without reason.

GEN. ROBERTS'S men have done some marching that distantly resembles that which was the daily practice in the Western

THE boasted abilities of the Boers to scout and picket do not show up as well as their panegyrists have claimed. Else they would not have let Gen. French make a flank march of nearly 100 miles, and catch them all napping.

is proving himself the most pure-minded and retreat that he sacrificed immense herds admits it himself.

WE will again imperatively remind the members of the present Congress that the veterans expect them to do something substantial and effective in the way of pension reform before this session ends The veterans all over the country are very much wrought up over the condition of affairs in the Pension Bureau, and have their eyes fixed on their Representatives. They will hold them to a pretty strict account when they come before them for renomination and re-election. They can not be amused and pacified by introducing new pension bills, none of which has a ghost of a chance of passage. What they demand is that the present Commissioner be made to carry out the laws now on the statute books or be made to step down and out. The House of Representatives has the power to compel this. If it does not de It, the members must take the consequences

Now it is for Gen. Cronje to rise and explain how he let Gen. Roberts catch him

and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their ewn judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on the disabilities, that their little pensions are disabilities, that their little pensions are an effective, movable column of about and needy people of the actual necessaries | 45,000 available. On the other hand, well thatched with pine-tufts as the roof. From every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterns. Pension, and Military matters, and letters can be atoned for by any future payment.

The poor, disabled veteran suffers to-day return communications or manuscripts unless they are secomposited by a return of the control of the con No payment to-morrow, or next year can compensate him for what he has suffered addition, Joe Johnston had gathered up great satisfaction. "I only wish that boy in the pen had one jest as good. "And leave to come and so just ome to his saddened heart.

When we take a typical case of this his neighbors know-a man who served and the swiftness with which he moved his company every time it was called for duty. and the mobility he gave his columns, these each prizes are given as an extra take his place in ranks and help accomplish the American in its entirety. whatever was asked, and who on account of the drafts then made on his youthful strongth and vitality is now prematurely old and keenly suffering, but whom, the is being received by the Treasury, day by Pension Bureau, from some cunning day, we publish below the respective technicality or another, denies the meager amounts according to the official reports for allowance the laws grant-when we take his known needs and miseries, and multiply them by the 477,239 claims reported by the Commissioner to be pending June 30. 1899, and by the 107,000 rejections last year, we get an aggregate of human misery and official injustice for which there is no other

word than "appalling." It represents more acute suffering than was ever caused by Mississippi floods, or Kansas grasshoppers, the Chicago fire. Western drouths, or and other of the great calamities which have stirred the public heart to its depths.

And this thing has been going on for even long years. Cleveland and Lochren inaugurated it by their cruel and wicked for the relief of these cases, and to give the soldiers of the Nation that which the Government had contracted to give them when they enlisted. For four years the veterans endured Lochren's injustice, while 160,000 veteraus died, and the Republican newspapers and orators made the country ring with denunciations of the Commissioner's intustices if given the opportunity. In was intrusted with the duty of undoing as far as he could the evil wrought by Lochten. He could do nothing for the 150,000 who had died-he could not give them the necessaries and comforts of which their dying beds had been robbed by his predecessors, but he could save those who yet lived from dying as they did. He did nothing of the kind. He has not mitigated a single harsh feature of Lochren's wrongs to the veterans and their dependent ones, and we challenge any of his defenders and apologists to say that he has. Since he came into office 150,000 more veterans have

Now, when and how is relief to come That is the burning question. Things that were intolerable under Lochren's administration have become still more so under Evans's, if for no other reason than that the veterans are all much older, and that their sufferings and needs increase in a geometrical ratio with the advance in years. Congress has been in session nearly three months, and has done nothing. apparently contemplated nothing in the way of substantial relief. There is only one way in which relief can come: That is the removal of the present Commissioner. and the substitution of another who will execute the pension laws according to their real intent and purport, Will this be done?

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRATEGY

It is clear that Lord Roberts has been studying Sherman's operations to some purpose. His brilliant move around the He was for many years Major in the Massa SENATOR-ELECT CLARK now has his Boers' left flank, which cut their line beinnings in the great duel between him and tween Kimberley and Bloemfontein, and term Commander of the Ancient and Honhis fellow-millionaire. Marcus Daly, and forced Gen. Cronje into such disorderly orable Artillery of Boston. unbribing politician that ever lived of cattle and sheep and great quantities Clark's description of his own purity is of war-stores, had much in it of the grand very touching. It must be true. He swings of Grant around Vicksburg, of Rosecrans on Chattanooga, or of Sherman around Rocky Face Ridge, around Marietta, and finally around Atlanta. Only, Gen. Cronje seems to be far less able and alert than were Pemberton, Bragg and Joe Johnston, and suffered much more hurt in the matter of stores and provisions than our commanders were able to inflict upon the rebels. Cronje allowed Roberts, who had far much the greater distance to go, and therefore should have been the easier stopped, to cross two rivers, and several defensive chains of hills without offering him any effective resistance. and gain a position which made Cronie scuttle for dear life to avoid having his force cut in two and whipped in detail. Compared with the Vicksburg campaign. Pemberton allowed Grant to outflank him. but he knew of the movement all the time, carrying out its plain purpose. He had and resisted it. His mistake was that more knowledge of laws, and more experi he took Sherman's feint up the Yazoo for ence in carrying them out than Henry the real attack, and Grant's movement for Clay Evans ever dreamed of. mere diversion. Therefore, he had only a small force at first in front of Grant, and

THE MERCILESS CRUELTY OF DELAY. him time to rectify his mistake, but kept If the sum of all the suffering endured hitting him and Joe Johnston so quick and by veterans and their widows since Presi- hard that they could not get their superior deat Cleveland ordered the beginning of forces together anywhere to crush Grant. the perversion of the pension laws could be Grant finally drove Joe Johnston off out of expressed in words, it would appall the reach to the eastward, and then swiftly Nation. It would a dreadful aggregate turned and rushed Pemberton back into the of wantonly-inflicted, needless misery defenses of Vicksburg, where he could not equalled since Andersonville. The attend to him at leisure, having put the difficulty in making the people realize Big Black River between the Union army this lies in the way of having them fully and any force that Joe Johnston could comprehend that, unlike other public gather up to relieve Pemberton. Roberts creditors, the veterans and their widows has something more than the number of are all well-advanced in years, that they men that Grant had when he crossed the vitally important to them for food, medicine, 50,000 men. Grant had on his rolls when clothing, fire and shelter; that denying he started across the Mississippi 50.068 them these is actual robbery of old, worthy men, but at no time had he more than of life, and that this is a robbery that never Pemberton's returns show that he had They were none too soon, for a torrential to-day. Next year he will probably be in somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000 men pleased, without ugly brutes in his grave. No flowers strewn on his grave. to make a diversion on Grant's flank and the bothly pains that might have been he would have given the British com- over the treasured weapon he had had assuaged, the warmth and cheer that mander a great deal of trouble in crossing might have transformed his chill, com- the rivers, and penetrating the lines of hills. Government ration of gained time to get away his herds of cattle and his trains of stores. Roberts, howind-take one of a man who can be found ever, is entitled to great credit for the skill in any little neighborhood, and whom all with which he selected his points of attack. his country faithfully, who was with his men. The broad sweep of his operations If you do, you'll git homesick and die, like who forgot his own pleasures, wishes, shows that he has abandoned the German to comforts, and pains and aches, even, to and French school of warfare and adopted

#### DEATH OF PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MERRILL.

The ranks of the splendid comrades who did grand work in building up the Grand Army of the Republic to glorious effectiveness have suffered a sad diminution by the death of Past Commander-in-Chief Geo. S Merrill, of Massachusetts, which took place at his home in Lawrence, Feb. 17. Comrade Merrill was 63 years old. He

was bred a printer, and served during the war as a Captain in the 4th Mass. He distinguished himself, while in comand of a transport laden with supplies, in beating off an attack of rebel guerrilias. He re turned to Lawrence at the close of his serv ice, became editor and proprietor of the Lawrence American, and Postmaster of the city, holding the latter position for 24 G.A.R. from the very first, and devoted thority to the work of its upbuilding energies and abilities of the very highest order. He was Orders is all agin yo're having axes. I Orders is all agin yo're having axes. I Orders is all agin yo're having axes. I discouraged, and did not relax his efforts I say during the early years, when the Order threatened to go to pieces. He was Com.

The Department of Massa
Si might be slow-mononed at this but never when quick thinking and acting were necessary. He turned around slowly, as if to respond to Tibbetts's demand, as if to respond to Tibbetts's demand, as if to respond to the ground wrong-doing, and promises to right his tion for the passage of more liberal pensions 1896 the vote of the people gave them the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and faithful comrades as Tanner, Linchan, Burst, Kountz and others, carried on, with the greatest skill and pertinacity, the campaign which resulted in the passage of the Disability Act of June 27, 1890. That work makes one of the greatest chapters in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. The bill was repeatedly passed by both Houses separately, and once by both Houses in the same session, and was vetoed by President Cleveland. An attempt to pass it over the veto came near succeedng. When the bill finally became a law in 1890 Comrade Merrill and his associates onsidered their work accomplished, and refused to be reappointed on the Pension Committee . .

The Governor of Massachusetts an pointed Comrade Merrill to the important office of Insurance Commissioner. He at tracted National attention by his exceptional ability in this position. He intro duced many important reforms, made : strong and successful battle against powerful corporations, and so distinguished himself as to receive reappointment at the hands of Democratic Governors.

Four years ago his health failed, and he was compelled to submit to an operation from which there were few hopes that he would survive.

A man of the most brilliant abilities Comrade Merrill was a genial, lovable comrade, who attached every acquaintance to him. He took a deep interest in all that looked toward the betterment of his community, his country, and his comrades. chusetts National Guard, and was for one

GEN. RAUM was one of the ablest Com missioners this country ever had. He made a phenomenal record as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He took hold of the Internal Revenue Office when it was in the formative stage, and he had to grapple with a new system of laws, momentously affecting some of the greatest interest in the country, and he had to struggle with the ablest lawyers that money could procure, but he came out generally vic torious, and gave the internal revenue laws and practices the form which they still maintain. He brought the same ability to the interpretation of the pension laws. There was no need during his administration to talk about Codifying Commissions, Appellate Courts, and other devices for explaining the law to the Commissioner. and enabling him to carry it out. Gen. Raum thoroughly understood the law, was in sympathy with its intent, and did not see the slightest difficulty anywhere in

IT is a wonder that the President did not napping, and move a heavy column past held the bulk of his men to meet Sherman mission to revise and codify the Kentucky improve the opportunity to appoint a Comhis left flank without the least obstruction, at Haines's Bluff. Grant did not allow election laws.



tack. Again the boys put in a night of hard work. It resulted in getting the back and north and south sides of their house as

The Boys Make a Purchase of Some Hard-

"And leave to come and go just as he clothes, and carrying big guns, stopping

lay down. "And could draw every day a

fortless abode, the hope that might have If he had done no more, he ought to have Gid Mackall. "Lord, boys," ejaculated Shorty, impatiently, "You want to be in heaven at once, don't you? You mustn't talk that patiently. You mustn't let your minds run

that way. You mustn't think o' the good times we'd have if we was back in something, so's you won't have a chance "That's true, Shorty," said Si. "But what kin we do, now, that our house is up, and we can't git out no more on them writs? We've got some o' the papers

left yit, but we won't dare use 'em."

"Well, we've got to do something." said
Shorty, as he adjusted the pine tufts
at his end to make comfortable lying for
him and Pete. "Twon't never do to lay him and Pete. "Twon't never around and think; we'll die sure. They guarded their house again through the night, but hoped that soon its newness would pass off, and it become so much a

part of its surroundings that nobody would think of stealing it.

After roll-call Serg't Jeff Tibbetts came in, very eager to get his first lesson in the art and mystery of stocking cards, but not eager enough to obscure the fact that he was in an ugly temper. To clear his way from the gate, he knocked down, quite unnecessarily, a number of poor boys, so grievously sick and weak that they could scarcely stand, who were crowding there in the vain hope that the rebel surgeons would come in and give them some hing to alleviate their pains and stop the horrid ravages of the scurvy.

When he succeeded in finding the tent,

Si was driving down a stake at the corner with the precious ax. Here was a chance years. He took a great interest in the for Tibbetts to exercise his baleful au-"Hyah, you Yankee scalawag, gi' me

orter buck-and gag yo'. Gi' hit ter me

chusetts in 1875, and elected Commander-in-Chief in 1881. During his administra-

At a glance from his eye Monty Scruggs whisked around to the back of the tent. the ax was slipped through under the

Monty sountered carelessly off toward the center of the prison.

"That thar ax yo' have," said Tibbetts, roughly catching Si to turn him round, and look for the implement.

thatching, and with it under his blouse

"I haint got no ax," answered Si, giving a lurch that brought his shoulder against Tibbetts with such force as to knock him "I did have one erryed from a boy over there in the other Detachment, but he come up and slipped it out o' my hand, jest as I wanted it most, and now he's went away with it." "Yo' air a-lyin' ter me," said Tibbetts,

regaining his uprightness, and hunting around for the tool. "But yo' can't fool me. I'm bound ter have that thar ax, me. I'm bound and I'll buck-and-gag yo' fer havin' Yo've slipt hit inter yer tent."
"I tell yo' I haint got no ax," stolidly persisted Si. "I only borryed it, and the

"I only borryed it, and the man's just taken it away." through the Tibbetts fumbled

nook and cranny, without success.
"Come, Tibbetts." said Shorty "Come. Tibbetts," said Shorty, make a three-story fool o' yourself. aint no ax around here, and you can't git You're wastin' time, and my valuable, whatever yours may be. You've done your part, fair and square, in passing us and our stuff inside, and I'm go do my part. But I make it a rule to to business in business hours, and these

are my business hours. Drop hardware and cutlery, and come to cards. Did you bring a deck with you?"

"Yes; hyah they air," said Tibbetts. producing a well-worn pack in a very "Great Jehosephat, man," gasped Shorty "When did you wash your hands?"
"Wash my hands?" said Tibbetts; "dunne

when. Hain't had 'em in nothin ter ne d "Great Jehosephat; don't you wash

your hands every monring?"
"Nah. Why should I waste time washin" em when I haint had 'em in nothin?" Why, I wash my hands regerly every orain', and some times durin' the day."
"Why, what a dirty runnion yo' must.
I'm glad I aint so all-fired dirty as

yo' Yankees is "
"Why, your hands looks like they was handle the pasteboards with hooks like them. Just as soon think o' gaumin' over 'em with a fint o' rotten por! Git a piece o' soap and go down to the crick and give 'em a good scripbin' before we begin. Use plenty o' soup?"
"Soap?" echoed Tibbetts, vacantly.

"Scap?" ection:
"Whar'll I git some?
"Great Jehosephat! Out in camp,
"Great Jehosephat! Out the ourse. You've got lots of it out there

"Nary mite that I knows on. Hain to seed none nowhantsence I've done bin in ary mite that I knows on. "Didn't you bring some with you? your Quartermaster issue scap?"
"Nah. What's the use? Aint a-gwine ler tote nothin' that we wan don't need.
Got more'n we kin do ter tote vittles ter

cat. Hain't no room for gourds o' soft soap that'd be spillin' over everything, and spillin' yer grub. What's the use, any-way? Soap's women's doin's Hit's what use ter wash clothes t no truck with hit?

they use ter with hit? Great soljering that'd be totin' a gourd o' soap around all the time fer no good at all."

"Well," said Shorty firmly, "I aint goin' to tetch cards that you've been bing nummickin' over with them mud-hooks. I'd be afraid they'd give me old-seriousfinal come-and-gif-us, or something worse. Say, you can't do nothin' with cards with sich paws as them. They'd hon-doo the sich paws as them. They'd hoo-doo the best cards that was ever dealt. You could nest cards that was ever dealt. You could not see a mark, after you'd passed them tar-sticks over 'em. You can't feel a mark through all that dirt. Say, you wanted that old nigger to conjure for you. I'll tell you a better conjure than he has. You go back to camp and find a gourd of soft soap somewhere. Take it out to where

there's some dog-fennel just about to flower.
Look straight west, and pull up a bunch o' dog-fennel behind you with your left hand. Wring the dog-fennel just this way in your hands, and squeeze the juice into the soap, sayin' all the time; "Fee-fo-fun; I see the print o' Wad Greene's thumb and I'll skin him alive, I will, by gum."

"That's a real conjure, is it?" said Tibbetts, with the light of hope beaming in his face.

"Dead of thousands and the south Gate auxiously awaiting the incoming of thousands at Confed apiece for 'em."

"Great Jehos-plat, but they do look goo! How much did you say wanted for fully through the massed auffering and cath of the prison, for they would avoid being shocked by the sights of such appalling misery.

"That's a real conjure, is it?" said Tibbetts, with the light of hope beaming in his face.

"That's a real conjure, is it?" said Tibbetts, with the light of hope beaming in his face.

"Dead sure. You just learn it, and do as I tell you, and come back here, and we'll beat him out of his eyes. After you fix up the soap as I tell you, cover your hands with it, and give 'em a good soaking. It would be well if you heat the water. It would be well if you heat the water. It won't do no harm to put a little o' the soap and hot water on your face and neck. It's the greatest conjure I know. All of us use it. That's what makes us all so smart."

"Sounds like an awful good conjure."

"Great Scott, you don't year to profit, do you?"

That's my business, not yours. These are the only hard genuine, Uncle Sem's hardnek in the prison. If you want one you'll pay \$1 greenback for it, or you don't want to profit, do you?"

That's my business, not yours. These wife and the prison. If you want one you'll pay \$1 greenback for it, or you don't want to profit.

Sounds five you want to profit, do you?"

That's my business, not yours. These wife and the prison. If you want one you'll pay \$1 greenback for it, or you don't want to profit.

Sounds five you want one you'll pay \$1 greenback for it, or you don't want to profit.

Would be well if you heat the water. It would be seen in that uninitely wretched and their putreline.

But why look upon the starving men, and their putrelying bodies?

"Jast think of it," shuddered Si. "If par could only drive in here with a wagon load of new pernaters it would care every one of the searchers when they came in the prison of the search of your want to profit.

That's what makes us all so smart."

"Sounds like an awful good conjure."

"Sounds like an awful good conjure. Fli do jist as you say. Say tand he pulled Shorty off to one side, to speak confidenti-



"CAN'T YOU LET US HAVE EIGHT FOR A \$5 BILL?" and I had a knife. I'd cut it in a holy

He had his gun lying across the top of the

stockade, and was scratching his shock-

showed in any other occupation.

their way to Andersonville, and by

to offer for sale their most cherished be

But the

wheat biscuits. Everybody was

ens, violins, flutes, rings,

more frequently to rebel officers

offering from and thousands

scurvy, for which watermelons, Irish and

sweet potatoes and peaches were sovereign remedies, and many sold even their most

the clamor of voices, separated itself into understandable yells of

"Nice fat pine-10 cents in money or

'Here's your nice wheat biscuits, only \$1

Sweet sorghum molasses, 10 cents a cup

"Here's your big sweet tators

thing in the world for scurvy. Only 10 cents in money, or \$1 Confed."

"Here's your fresh country eggs, hard-led. Three for \$1 greenback in money, \$10 Confed."

They walked a little farther, and heard

A hungry, covetous crowd gathered around the "barker," and looked with eager

eyes and watering mouths upon the preci-ous food, which he had temptingly dis-

pended by a string around his neck. They looked ready to snatch the crackers away.

but were deterred by the seller's eviden

and gazed longingly at the crackers. Nothing in the food line had ever seemed so

tempting as these commonplace consti-tuents of the regular army ration. Their eager interest alarmed the trader. "Stand back," he said, raising his club

"Don't try to raid me. I'll crack your heads if you attempt it."

'We aint goin' to raid you." Si answered

"A boy that was brung in yesterday

Si and Shorty pushed through the crowd.

played upon a board in front of hi

shouting:

necessary clothing to obtain these anti-

stores were destitute of

oeas and

\$1 Confed

greenbacks apiece.

e or two, I'll make hit worth yer while. ! I'll give yo' the fust \$5 greenback I come acrost when I git ter searchin' prisoners." Shorty's natural hot impulse was to minute, if I sunk with the rest."

Descending the slope, they cast a wary eye upon the sentinel in the box nearest he creek, to discover if he had any present rise in wrath and break into several pieces the fellow who could offer him such an performance of firing into the crowd on the

"Well, of all the roosters I ever met," he gasped internally. "Wants to bribe me to turn traitor with money that he'll steal from my own comrades. Wants to ketch from my own comrades. Wants me, too, with a measly \$5 bill. how much he'd expect to pay for Yankee souls in dozen lots? After all, though, that's high compared to the goin' price He'd do all that, and more, too for \$5 Confed. But there's no use in gettin' mad. Like the rest o' them, that feller's than a woods hog. He won't understand my gittin' mad at him any more n a hog would my bein' sore at his comin' into the lips of the prisoners. "and fire a volley that 'd knock the dumbed heads off every whelp them perches."

tizing rations of coarse corn bread, baked on the outside as hard as a brick and freback of the tent, quently almost raw inside. But as they contemplated with satisfaction the com-pletion of their work, which gave them as good a shelter as was to be found in the prison, and infinitely more than had thou-sands, who either had very little or were absolutely destitute, and compelled to lip out on the sand, hot at one time, drenched with dashing rain at another, they began to think of the next prime requisite of life proper food. Had the bread been clean good and wholesome, the half-loaf issue been clean. as a daily ration, without any meat or other accompaniments, would have been scanty support for vigorous young men accus-tomed in the field to three pounds of strong, nutritious food daily. But the bread issued was made of the coarsest possible cornmeal, unsifted and unsalted merely mixed with water to the consistence of dough, and then the outside of dough, and the quickest possible time.

The bakery was excessively overworked, and had to be rushed night and day to furnish a half-loaf of the wretched product to each of the 25,000 men then confined in the pen. To add to its unpalatableness the swamp in which the bakery was situated was indescribably filthy, and the filth bred innumerable maggots, which crawled around awhile until they developed wings. They added inconceivably to insect pests of the prison, for they the air, fell everywhere, and when prison, for they filled dropped on an exposed part of the body painfully. They swarmed about They swarmed about bakery, and every loaf of bread issued contained some of the disgusting great

maggot-flies.
Sandy Baker's mechanical ingenuit ad provided the squad with a fair equipment of cooking utensils out of the tir lates from the wrecked car-root used some of the plates flat, upon which to bake their hoe-cakes, as long as their meahasted. Others were turned up into square pans, in which they boiled and fried, and from which they drank. With no other \$1 greenback a plate."

\*\*Come and git your bean-soup. Only \$1 greenback a plate."

\*\*Nice, hig. ripe watermelons. Only \$5 in tools than his pocket-knife. structed a bucket from bits of pine, and this served to bring and hold water. He carved out wooden spoons, and was fertile in other devices. Gid Mackall was quite as indefatigable in culinary makeshifts to cir rations more palatable, and imitated the other prisoners in parching the crust n the bread to make a substitute for coffee But there was a question whether more was gained in this way than by eating the or \$10 Conned.
Si and Shorty looked at the displays of food, their mouths watered for the viands, and they chaffered with the venders, but crusts. His best scheme was to break the land they chaffered with the venders, but hread into crumbs, and boil it with red-bread into crumbs, and boil it with red-bread into crumbs, and boil that was pepper, the only food product that was tolerably easy to procure about the prison. The hotness of the pepper helped to dis-away with a sigh. "All the money we've pepper. Was tolerably easy to procure about the prison. The hotness of the pepper helped to dis-guise the unpalatable, often nauscating got wouldn't more'n buy a square meal for the boys at these prices, and then we'll be without anything. We'd better try to buy became of salt, the meal became more thoroughly cooked and for the moment the rations seemed more filling than when from the guards ourselves, and save the eaten in the form it came from the bakery. middlemen's profits. We'll try it to-night. aten in the form it came from the bakery. Si and Shorty got along on their ratio or several days without complaint, and their a boy sho a hoy shouting:
"Here's your genuine United States hardtack. Only \$1 in money a piece. Only real hardtack in camp. Last chance gentlemen to git a bite o' God's vittels. Don't let the opportunity slip. You don't know when you'll have another."

A hungry covetous crowd gettered

for several cays without complaint, and their boys, imitating their example, did no grumbling. But as they were sitting in the proud enjoyment of their house, the partners noticed Alf Russell squeamishly picking the maggot-flies out of his bread a pine splinter, his face wreathed disgust, while Pete Skidmore was evidently trying to force himself to tak the first bite on the brickbat-like chunk which he had just drawn.

"Great Scott, Shorty," said Si; "we may

stand this grub, but them poor boys can't.
They gint as tough as we are. There's They aint as tough as we are. There's poor little Pete, who hain't had his growth something decent to eat. Anyhow, he's look of strength, and the likely to be stunted for life."

"Just what I've him to be sured for life."

"Just what I've bin thinkin', Si w. can't let them poor boys starve, on no acmust have something. The expense buildin' this tent 've made a prefty big in our cash, but we still have something eft. When it's gone. Providence will provide for more, same's He did before. Le's go over on to Broadway, and see what them pirates over there have to sell."

"We aint that kind. Where in the world did you git them crackers? The sight precious tent, with strict injunctions as to o' them is good for sore eyes."

shat to do, the partners made their way

one of there poor fellers. And how glad he'd be to do it to a gaug of rebel prisoners money." Si whispe who was his hitterest enemies. These give more for one

Si made a wry face, but the temperation was irrecistable. He went down in his foo and produced a little wad of greeningers, from which with a sigh he painfully skinned a \$5 bill and time \$1's, while Shorry carefully picked out the eight best crackers in the trader's store.

"We'll have to hist these, Si," said he as he stowed east of the store. "We illuste to make these, St. said heas he slowed part of them in his bosom, and handed the others to St. "or we'll be mobbed on the way back. It's as much as that feller's life's worth to go around showin' handled by the great of the state.

hardtack in this crowd."
"Here's your genuine Uncle Sam's hard-tack. Only taste of God's vittels to be found in this camp. Only four left, boys! One dollar greenbacks apiece. Last chance. No Confed money taken," shouted

the trader, as he moved on. (To be continued.)

### LEGALIZING THE GRAND ARMY REC-ORDS,

The following is the text of Senater Penrose's bill to make the G.A.R. proceedings part of the public records: A BILL

laking the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic a part of the public

Army of the Republic a part of the public records of the United States. Beit enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whenever the National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the proceedings of the Annual Encampment of said Grand Army of the Republic, with such general and special orders and circulars and other data which may form a part of said proceedings, then the said proceedings so reported shall be con-sidered public records, and under the diperformance of firing into the crowd on the bridge across the creek. Apparently he did not. The creek was full of muddy water, from the heavy rain of the night, and as there was little choice in cleanliness, there were no men reaching up toward the dead-line for clean water, which would afford the guard a pretext for shooting. He had his grun lying across the top of the library of the War Department of the library of the War Department of the each State and public library and the library of the War Department of the United States. It is further provided that such publication of the proceedings of the Annual Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic shall commence with the proceedings of the Annual Encampment for the year 1899, and continue annually thereafter during the existence of said head with an energy that the rebels never organization, or so long as its National Commander shall continue to report such

house and layin' down to gitout o' the rain.

I'll make more by playin' with him."

Then aloud:

"We'll see 'em soon. We'll see 'em you see, I hain't bin in here really long enough to git on to things. I've bin busy gittin' our house up. I'll tell you what you find. Then you led me know before you go out, and I'll keep a watch on 'em. I'll keep my eyes peeled, too, for signs. Then you go out and fix up that conjure, jest as I told you, and come in tomorrow, and we'll be in shape to do something."

To this reasonable proposition Tibbetts

'd knock the dumbed heads off every whelp in them perches."

"We'll see 'em soon. We'll see 'em you go' day and come in them perches."

"We'll see 'em soon. We'll see 'em you go' day and every day brings him lots nearer. The moon won't change many times till we'll see our cavalry lopin' through them woods, and these hellions runnin' like rats from a terrier."

They ascended the slope on the other side, to where the broadest and longest street in the prison ran due east from the North Gate. This the prisoners dubbed "Broadway," from its pre-eminence among the paths in the prison. in-Chief in 1881. During his administration the membership of the Order increased from 85,856 to 134,701. When the agitation for the passage of more liberal pensions began, he was appointed Chairman of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and when it was slily seized by Harry Joslyn, aged to get along on the meager, unappendicular to the first term of the ground when it was slily seized by Harry Joslyn, aged to get along on the meager, unappendicular to the first term of the ground when it was slily seized by Harry Joslyn, aged to get along on the meager, unappendicular to the first term of the ground when it was slily seized by Harry Joslyn, aged to get along on the meager, unappendicular to the first term of the active spirit of trade and commerce, and all the more enterprising traders core purpose, and quickly transfer from one gregated along Broadway. It was astongregated along Broadway. It was aston-ishing to see the kind and number of things ocean to the other enough to sufficiently strengthen the force already there. But to that found their way into prison, despite the robberies of the prisoners on the field, on do this we must have as complete and searchers at Wirz's headquarters. Dire thorough control of the canal as we do of the necessity for food had driven their owners entrance to New York harbor. It must be even more so, if possible. It would be very ngs for anything that they would bring There were gold and silver watches, gold difficult for any enemy to seriously obstruct breast-pins. the entrance to New York, while there are a ockets, knives, pocket-books, combs, silk andkerchiefs, and articles of clothing. number of very easy ways for an enemy to These were entrusted by their owners to obstruct the passage through the canal, raders who sold them to other prisoners, or and defeat a concentration at a most vital buy things cheaply that their own period. A man with an insignificantlooking valise, containing a few sticks of numerous and active of the traders were hose who bought bundles of wood, pieces of dynamite might wreck a bank or a dam, or meat, sacks of cow-pens, flour, meal, new potatoes, sweet potatoes, peaches, etc., and watermelons of the guards, and resome Hobson might sink a collier in midchannl. Such considerations require that tailed them to the prisoners, at more than gold-mine profits. They baked the flour into little biscuits, and boiled the cow-peas we have the canal under as absolute surveillance as one of our own dock-yards.

to a thick soup, which they sold in dishes made of half-canteens. The new IN an authorized interview the President dishes made of half-canteens. The new prisoners, who brought a little money in, and could not come down to the coarse corn bread, speedily squandered it for the cowgives out that he has arrived at an opinion that Daniel Webster announced half-acentury ago, and most thinking people have held to ever since the beginning of the talk-about Expansion. That is, that the Territories are not part of the United States, but merely the property of the As Si and Shorty turned into Broadway. United States, and that Congress can legislate for them as it sees fit, unmindful of constitutional limitations that apply to the States. There is really only one of thes; that applies to the Territories, and that is the Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibits slavery in the United States. or any place subject to their jurisdiction." We can govern one island one way, and another another, as circumstances demand. We can give one free trade, and another rigid restrictions, if this course should seem wise. One can have the fullest measure of local self-government, and another be ruled by an officer of the army or navy. This is the only sensible

> Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from further duty as Inspector-General of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. He will soon go to San Juan de Porto Rico for duty as Inspector-General of the Department of

> Earl Malden Rogers, of Wisconsin, is spending a few days at the Capital on his way to Florida. Comrade Rogers served in the "Iron Brigade," Co. I, 6th Wis. ulisted June 11, 1861, as a private, and in October of that year was promoted First Sergeant. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant in January, 1862: was promoted First Lieutenant, in August, 863, and Captain, in October, 1864. He ommanded his company at the crossing of the Rappahannock in pontoons, April 30, 1863; served on the staff of Gen. Wadsorth till the death of that gallant

worth the discress, and in the Spring of in the Wilderness, and in the Spring of 1865 was Aid to Gen. Bragg. He was severely wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and was twice brevetted for gallant he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, serving on the plains, but soon resigned and has since followed a commercial life at Viroqua, Wis. During Gen. Harrison's Administration he was ollector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Wisconsin. Comrade Rogers has been mentioned as a candidate for Governor of his State at the next election, and is the only veteran so far in the field